24, 1943

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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Vol. VI, No. 35 — 10c per copy — KASLO, B. C. — 40c per month — Saturday, July 31, 1943

Camp Workers Slated For Northern Logging Jobs

PRINCE GEORGE, B. C.—Even while Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, told the senate finance committee last week that all Japanese transferred from the defence areas of British Columbia will be engaged in productive employment this summer, Security Commission machinery were in motion to employ some 350 Japanese road camp workers in the B.C. northern interior logging camps.

The men now on road building projects in the Blue River district will be made available for work in mills and logging camps in the Prince George - McBride region. The Japanese, many of whom are experienced mill and logging workers will receive the same pay as white labor. It is indicated that those of the 350 Japanese not placed in the logging industry will be sent to prairie farms for the harvest.

At a meeting between operators, National Selective Service, the Manufacturers' Association, B. C. Division, and F. E. DesBrisay of the B. C. Security Commission this week, all final arrangements were completed.

"The movement to employ Japanese was started last winter, states the Daily Province. Operators forwarded to a central office the number of men they could employ and negotiations were entered with the R.C.M.P., the B. C. Security Commission, army authorities and Ottawa.

"The move met with considerable opposition from several quarters, the danger from closeness of these camps to the vitally important northern transcontinental railway being stressed. The fact that Japanese camps on the Hope - Princeton Highway were almost equally adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway was taken into consideration."

MONTREAL

City of a Million Swallows Evacuees

Jobs Plentiful But Living Expenses High

By TOM SHOYAMA

Early one morning we walked through the new million-dollar Bonaventure Station in Montreal, after entraining from Belleville at 2:00 a.m. on one of the fast C.P.R.-C.N.R. pool trains. Our first re-introduction to Canada's greatest metropolis was with the handsomely moustached commissionaire, impeccable in dress and English diction, but nonetheless distinctively French, whose cheerful greetings and courteous inquiry as to our taxi needs banished our refugee self-consciousness.

Frankly, the pattern of our mind had been conditioned beforehand by numerous accounts and letters from Montreal. These stressed the continental cosmopolitanism of this second largest French-speaking centre in the world. To meet the polished urbanity of the big city as soon as we reached the doors of the terminal, then, set us right at ease. And from then on nearly everything in Montreal served to confirm this first impression that a million other inhabitants of the city were not a bit concerned over our racial appearance.

To the best of our knowledge, the city of Montreal is the farthest point eastward any evacuee has yet ventured. Remembrance of Vancouver rose in our minds, for the city itself is a great commercial and shipping centre located on an island in the St. Lawrence, at the head of ocean navigation. Here to the docks and the headquarters of both C.N. and C.P. converge the network of canals and railway intersecting the heart of Canada east of the Great Lakes. The wide river and Mount Royal, lifting its 750

(See MONTREAL P. 4)

Southern Alberta Most Ideal For Sugar Beets States Donald Gordon

LETHBRIDGE.—Southern Alberta is the most ideal region in the Dominion of Canada for the production of sugar beets, stated Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board passing through Lethbridge.

At a meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and the official, the former wanted to know why Albertans could not receive more sugar for preserving than people in eastern Canada when a surplus of sugar existed in this region. He complained against sending Alberta surplus to eastern Canada, pointing out that [illegible] growers here had increased their acreage; those in Ontario had [illegible] theirs.

"[illegible] have the best sugar beet [illegible] in the country," Mr. Gordon [illegible], expressing gratitude that [illegible] Alberta was able to produce [illegible] needs. In Ontario, beets [illegible] a smaller margin of profit for [illegible] and other crops which produce better returns were being taken.

Believe Auction To Start With Goods Stored In Halls and Institutions

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 31.—Public auction of furniture and household goods owned by Japanese evacuees and held in various storehouses in Vancouver is due to begin almost immediately, it was reliably reported today.

Proceeds of the auction sales will be held by the Custodian of Japanese property and credited to the accounts of the individual owners. Decision to proceed with the sales arose from the belief that the market for furniture and household effects is good at present, and that reasonable prices can be obtained.

It is believed that the auction will start with the large quantities of goods stored in halls and institutions such as the Hompa Buddhist Church.

WOOD FUEL PROGRAM EMPLOYING 250 MEN IN FULL SWING

KASLO.—Reports indicate that the half-a-million dollar wood-fuel program, announced from Ottawa a month ago, and designed to cut 100,000 cords of fuel wood in the Slocan Valley and Kaslo by Japanese evacuees is in full swing at the New Denver, Lemon Creek and Kaslo camps.

It is expected that 250 men will be employed in the project. The biggest camp is at Summit Lake, just north of New Denver, where a big stand of overgrown hemlock is expected to yield about 60,000 cords. The Lemon Creek camp is expected to cut about 40,000 cords.

The Kaslo camp located on the True Blue Timber Limit will employ between 50 to 60 men and it is thought that 5,000 cords will be cut by this camp.

Much modern equipment has arrived and more will be arriving from the coast, commission officials indicate. At the big camp at Summit Lake, four chain saws, as well as ten trucks and three yarders have ar-

(Please See P. 4)

Prisoners Useful on Farms

LETHBRIDGE.—Irrigation farmers of Alberta expect substantial relief in the acute manpower shortage as a result of the plan whereby German prisoners-of-war will be made available to them for general farm work, reported the city paper last week.

Teacher Shortage, Provincial Hostility Make Separate Schools Necessary Committee Told

KASLO, B. C.—A frank explanation of the educational situation was given to members of the Kaslo Community Council here last Saturday at a round-table conference between the council and H. T. Pammett, direct representative of Deputy Minister of Labor Arthur MacNamara at Ottawa, J. N. Lister, prairies supervisor, and Graham Pipher, supervisor for northern Ontario.

Asked why Nisei on the prairies can go to regular schools, while those in the Interior Towns have only special schools and untrained teachers, Mr. Pammett explained to the Council that this was due to the shortage of trained teachers in B.C. and the hostility of the B.C. provincial government.

Education, he said, was constitutionally a provincial matter, but the federal government had been forced to step in with assistance because of the refusal of the province to contribute in any way.

Victoria had refused to give grants to local boards to allow evacuee students to enter local high schools. However Ottawa has under consideration some aid in this respect, possibly for next year, he said.

Mr. Lister stressed the fact that the original purpose of the interior towns was to provide accommodation only for those families physically incapable of being resettled in productive employment. This, he declared, had to be taken into consideration in determining what school facilities could be made available.

PRAIRIE FACTORS

The excellent school accommodation on the prairies is one of the most favorable factors inducing families to prefer to remain where they have settled even after the war, he added.

It is not the intention of the government to force people out of the towns, Mr. Pammett declared, but that it is evident that if parents are really anxious to secure the best possible education for their children, they will seek it east of the Rockies.

"You can't get it in B.C. while there is such a shortage of teachers and while the provincial department of education is so hostile," he said.

He thought that if more people moved to new homes it would be possible to improve school facilities for those who had to stay behind.

"The children, after all, are the most important," Mr. Lister said and in the long run parents are best advised to go to the places where the schools are. Although work is now available in or near the towns it is only a temporary stop-gap, and the same problem will have to be faced again in the future.

Early resentment against the Nisei in northern Ontario has been entirely overcome, Mr. Pipher told the Council, describing conditions in his section of the country. Large numbers of young men are now employed, a few families have been settled, and their children are going to regular schools.

So far has feeling died down that the fifty men employed at the Great Lakes Sawmill in Fort William now eat in the mess-hall and sleep in the bunkhouses along with other Canadian workers, he said.

(See CONFERENCE P. 4)

Indians Protest Franchise Law

Lose Too Much If Get Right to Vote

OTTAWA.—The franchise question for native Indians entered the House of Commons last week when Resources Minister stated that many Indians do not desire the franchise and prefer their present status, in which they have no voting rights.

Compulsory enfranchisement might have to be considered in the future, said Mr. Crerar.

VANCOUVER.—Hon. T. A. Crerar's statement that Indians do not wish to avail themselves of right to vote was protested by Andrew Paul, president of the Brotherhood of Canadian Indians and business representative of the Native Brotherhood of B.C.

"Indians have refused to apply for the franchise because they will not accept the present form of the law as outlined in Section 110 of the Indian Act," declared Mr. Paul.

The law provides that to obtain the right to vote Indians must sacrifice their aboriginal rights: hunting, fishing and others. It also states that the minute an Indian is given the franchise he loses his interest in the tribal funds obtained from royalties on timber and other natural resources, rentals and sales of land.

"Because of these terms, Indians have refused the vote, but are still forced to pay taxes although not enjoying the social benefits accruing to [illegible]," said Mr. Paul.

"Briefly, the Indians complain that they have to sacrifice too much for the franchise, and that enfranchisement bill as it stands does not go far enough."

JAPANESE PROPERTY BIDS VERY SLOW

Case Likely To Be Held in Vancouver September

VANCOUVER.—Bids for evacuee-owned property offered for sale by the Custodian were reported to be coming in only very slowly up to this week. Three reasons were given: (1) The relatively poor location of most Japanese-owned property in Vancouver; (2) The fact that sales must be for cash; and (3) The impending litigation over the legality of the sale.

KASLO.—Six typewritten legal size sheets set forth the contentions of Japanese property-owners, in their three petitions to the Exchequer Court of Canada asking for an order restraining the Custodian from proceeding with the sale of their property.

Appealing for tardy owners and other interested individuals to hurry with their contributions to the legal battle, S. Shinobu, Property Association secretary, said that the case is likely to be heard at the regular sitting of the Court in Vancouver in September.

Three petitions have now been filed in the names of Tadao Wakabayashi, Eikichi Nakashima and Takejiro Tanaka, Canadian-born, naturalized citizen, and Japanese national, respectively.

The Government is asked to offer its defence within four weeks, after which the counsel for the owners, W. McAlpine, K.C. and J. A. MacLennan, will appear in court to argue for the owners.

The three petitions first seek declarations that the Custodian is not entitled to sell or liquidate the property, and an injunction restraining him from doing so.

The petitions ask:

"(a) For a declaration that the Custodian is not entitled to sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of the hereinbefore described real property against the wishes and desires of the Suppliants (owners);

"(b) For a declaration that Orders-in-Council numbers P.C. 1665, 2483 and 469 as aforesaid (Government orders providing for the sale of evacuee property), or one or more of them, is or are invalid, unconstitutional and ultra vires the power or authority of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada or the Governor-General in Council or the War Measures Act;

"(c) In the alternative, for a Declaration that the said Orders-in-Council or any of them, do not give to the Custodian the authority or power to sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of the aforesaid real property without the Suppliants' (owners) consent;

"(d) For a Declaration that the Custodian is a Trustee of the Suppliants in respect of the aforesaid real property on terms requiring the Custodian to return the same to the Suppliants upon the Greater Vancouver area ceasing to be a Protected Area or upon the termination of the existing hostilities between the Empire of Japan and the Dominion of Canada, or on terms requiring the Custodian to deal with the property in accordance with any Treaty of Peace to be entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the Empire of Japan on the termination of the existing war;

"(e) For an Order compelling the Custodian to carry out the terms of his Trust as aforesaid;

"(f) For an Injunction to restrain the Custodian, his servants or agents from selling, liquidating or otherwise disposing of the aforesaid real property;

"(g) For such other and further relief as to this Honorable Court may seem meet;

"(h) For the costs of and incidental to this Petition."

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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The Real School Problem

An important step forward in the educational program of the Interior Towns has been made possible through the summer training school for Nisei teachers, which opened for a four-week course in New Denver this week.

Although much concern has been voiced by parents over the fact that fully-trained teachers have not been available for the schools, it is recognized that an excellent job has been done by the youthful Nisei entrusted with this responsibility. The training school will go far to impart established techniques and methods of approach which added to the experience already gained, ought to bring the standard of teaching well up toward the accepted level.

This is not to suggest, however, that the school system in the towns is wholly satisfactory. On the contrary much is yet missing. Most obvious is the relative lack of normal high school education, which unquestionably is in part responsible for the drop in the number of high school graduates this year. British Columbia matriculation results last year and this year, for instance, show a decrease from sixty to twelve, whereas in former years the total was steadily rising, and standards of education in the Japanese community constantly improving.

Serious as this lack may be, probably even more far-reaching problems are posed by the fact of racial segregation of our young children in the schools set up for the Interior Towns.

In former days, no force acted more effectively or more strongly for assimilation than the public school. It was here that Canadian-born Japanese children, and indeed all other children rubbed shoulders with each other in study and play. It was here that they learnt of other Canadian children by direct contact with them, and unconsciously absorbing in the classroom and playground the thoughts and ideas of the Canadian school, became Canadian themselves. It was here they came to know of simple yet fundamental doctrines of personal freedom, equality and responsibility.

True our Nisei teachers are doing their best to give the children a Canadian education. But that, in its fullest and most significant sense can never be possible in schools organized on separate and distinct racial lines.

Fair Wages and Fair Work

The complaint has been raised in the House of Commons that Japanese evacuees placed in road camps at the eastern end of the Hope-Princeton highway in southern British Columbia are doing "little work of value." These complaints have been reported to the House by two B.C. members, and Resources Minister Crerar has commented that he does not think the evacuees "are giving as much work as might be expected from them."

Just a year ago, when the men had been in the camps for only a few months, they went at their work with an energy which caused the Princeton published "Similkameen Star" to remark:

> "Prior to the arrival of the mechanical equipment all work was being done by hand, and it is a tribute to the enthusiasm and efficiency of the Japanese at these two camps that they accomplished so much. A casual walk up the new stretch of road around First Camp is a lesson in what man can do with a few tools. Hillsides have been cut down, fills made, rocks blasted, and heavy log culverts over 100 feet long constructed by hand."

It would seem, therefore, that if the men are now accomplishing "little work of value," there must be a reason. It is surely plain in Mr. Crerar's further statement to the House that they are paid 25 cents an hour, from which 75 cents a day is deducted for food and lodgings and $1 a month for medical attention.

For eighteen months these men have been cut off from all normal society, isolated in the midst of lonely wilderness camps, engaged in work of no immediate national or wartime need. Their wages are a third of what many civilian war-workers in the country today do not hesitate to strike over.

The obvious answer to the problem raised in the House is to pay the men a fair wage for a good day's work. The men then can be depended upon to give as much work as Mr. Crerar's department might reasonably expect of them. Certainly that will bring the completion of the highway much nearer than 25 cents an hour less board and lodging ever will.

High and Low

By R. I.

Prairie Stooking

On the forty acres that bordered the farmhouse, Tak grimly stuck to stooking, flinging one bundle across his knee and bringing the other together to form the necessary cone. He threw the rest off haphazardly, and cussed as he watched the stooks topple slowly over. He stared at the fallen wheat bundles. He felt tired, he felt hot, and he sat down.

From six in the morning he had been at the job. Now his hands were blistered, his shoulders ached, he was dirty from sweat and dust. He was getting 50 cents per acre and he wondered if he could stook eight acres before night fall, to make his four dollars.

Tak watched the truck in the distance throwing up a cloud of dust on the highway from the town. Turning the corner, it smoothly ran parallel with the telephone wires, which although not discernible, nevertheless their presence could be felt and seen. It passed the clump of trees of the farmhouse and was lost behind the gentle slope that endlessly covered the prairie.

He glanced idly around. The two cows and the heifer, together with the bay team were grazing in the pasture. Tak wryly grinned and wondered how fortunate the British Columbia animals were,—always kneedeep in luscious green foliage, while these prairie beasts had to crop-crop on the short stubby prairie grass that seemed to shrink into, rather than grow out of, the ground. The chickens were squeaking as usual around the barn. The grunts and the squeals of the pigs wallowing in the mud, drifted his way.

Turning away from the farmhouse, Tak watched the binder going slowly around the other forty. That was Joe up on the tractor, and behind him, hunched over the binder was the farmer. The revolving blade cutting the wheat rolled steadily, flashing now and then in the five o'clock sun, and leaving behind neat bundles of wheat which Tak was stooking, for the sun to ripen the golden heads.

Presently he saw his sister leave the house and begin peddling slowly to where he sat, his back against the wheat bundles, idly splitting and chewing the cereal. She took ten minutes in coming and Tak waited patiently for his drink and sandwiches.

Coming to a stop on the edge of the summer fallow, she walked over, her head covered with a bandana, and attired in slacks and shirt.

"Hot Tak?" she questioned as she sat down beside him. "Nope" he answered, and leaned over to get the bottle of lemonade that was in the bag. "Mom says to come home if you're tired," she continued, her brows furrowed a little. "I'm not tired." She opened the paper bag and brought out the sandwiches. "The paper came today," she informed him, "Mr. Tateyama died at Slocan. Jimmy wrote in from Ontario, and Rush went east." "No mail today." "No," she replied, and once again asked, "Mom says for you to come home if you are tired."

"I'm not tired," Tak said again.

Soon he was finished and she left. Getting up stiffly, Tak went on with his stooking, cussing loudly and explosively whenever the stooks toppled over. In two weeks threshing would begin and after that would come beet topping. Tak saw nothing but hard work coming for the next two months. He felt tired, he felt hot, and he wanted to sit down.

KASLO KINDERGARTEN TO CONTINUE DURING SUMMER

The Kaslo Kindergarten classes will continue as usual through the summer months, states Miss M. Sallis, kindergarten supervisor for the United Church. She indicated that each teacher will have two weeks holiday with Miss Toyoko Yamazaki substituting.

Dispersal A Problem For Every Individual in Every Community

The most thorough story of the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees yet told is covered in the "Democracy Begins at Home" symposium in the current summer issue of the Common Ground.

Common Ground, a quarterly magazine published by the Common Council for American Unity, has as a part of its program, "to overcome intolerance and discrimination because of foreign birth or descent, race or nationality." The work of the Council is supported by memberships and contributions. Its Advisory Editorial Board contains such outstanding names as Louis Adamic, Pearl Buck, Thomas Mann and Lin Yutang.

Fifty writers who have been actively engaged in the evacuation program and resulting problems hit hard and realistically at major aspects of the evacuation and the present dispersal resettlement program.

COMMUNITIES MUST HELP

"This is not a program for the government alone," M. Margaret Anderson, editor of Common Ground states in "Get the Evacuees Out," the introduction to the symposium, nor is it "a program for social agencies alone —though the churches, the International Institutes, the American Service Friends Service Committee, and Y's and other agencies are behind it. It is ultimately the responsibility of the individuals at the base of American communities; for it is there that the evacuees must eventually find their jobs, their housing, their community acceptance, their assimilation into the American scene."

It is a paradox, says Robert W. Frase, assistant chief of the employment division of the WRA, in "Relocating a People," that in the most extreme manpower shortage in our history the productive possibilities of 40,000 employable persons are not utilized. He gives a step-by-step picture of how the government became involved in this paradox through evacuation. Now that "the procedural and administrative problems of relocation which undoubtedly have been a drag on progress to date, have been pretty well liquidated," Mr. Frase belives the fundamental problems of community sentiment, on the one hand, and fears and doubts of the evacuee on the other, are a stumbling block to resettlement. "On the whole," Mr. Frase writes, "a better understanding of Japanese Americans appears to be developing . . . and this trend may be expected to continue."

In "Student Relocation," Robert W. O'Brien, former director of the National Students Relocation Council, describes the scope of the Council's objective and activities, and points to the responsibilities facing the Japanese Americans. "He must find his place among Causasian students, workers, and soldiers who do not always understand him because of his heritage. . . . It is America's duty to provide for her citizens of Japanese ancestry; it is their responsibility to accept that opportunity as functioning Americans who happen to be of Japanese descent."

BLUEPRINT FOR A SLUM

The government followed a "blueprint For a Slum" in building relocation centres, writes Eddie Shimano, editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker and the Jerome Communique, and, since resettlement, on the staff of Common Ground. He calls attention to the fact that the same conditions which breed delinquency in city slums are present, even intensified, in these centres. He is convinced that dispersal resettlement will go far to effect the integration of the Japanese into American life. Yet, he points out, there will be no "escape" for the residue of evacueeswho are as loyal Americans as those going out, but who cannot leave because they are unemployable. For these a relocation centre is a psychological nightmare.

Less than a year ago there were only nine adults and six children of Japanese descent in St. Paul, writes Alice L. Sickels, secretary of the St. Paul Resettlement Committee, in "St. Paul Extends a Hand," thus many residents of that Minnesota city, which every three years puts on a great Festival of Nations, did not know the Nisei. But with the formation of a city-wide committee by the International Institute to do the pioneering job on a case-by-case basis, the demand for Nisei workers exceeds the supply. Now St. Paul welcomes Japanese Americans, for it "has realized that these new arrivals will be an asset," Mrs. Sickels concludes. "Their skills are needed." In turn, the Japanese Americans have expressed their pleasure at their new life in St. Paul.

—PACIFIC CITIZEN

A Nisei from Florida, Sergeant William K. Ozaki, 27, is stationed at a U.S. fighter base in India and is in charge of four machine-gun squads, according to American press dispatches.

The story reported Sergeant Ozaki as "chief complainer" because of lack of chances to tangle with the Japanese. Ozaki joined the Army as a private May 21, 1942, and sailed for India on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Ozaki declared he's not worried about the possibility of capture by the Japanese. "They're the ones who should be worried—not me," he stated. His commanding officer said of him: "He's a good sergeant, an excellent leader. Everybody likes him."

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Manitobans Enjoy Day of Picnic and Ball Game

(By H. B. Sasaki)

NEWTON SIDING, Manitoba—One popular topic in this district at the present time goes on something like this: "Wasn't the picnic just grand?" or "Gee, I sure had lots of ice cream and pop!"

This all started when the young Japanese Canadians at Tulley Bros. Farm got into a huddle and decided to promote a day of good time for the hard working beet workers. Some of the folks who had already finished with their work, and the Tulley boys, all pitched in readily and within a week the arrangements were completed.

MR. MIYEAKI'S ADDRESS

Sunday, July 18th, 11a.m., and folks young and old from far and wide poured into the Curtis' Picnic Grounds, a lovely spot enclosed by tall Manitoba timbers. The crowd numbering approximately ... people, was first addressed by Mr. T. Miyeaki and the address later translated into English by a Nisei was as follows:

"We have finally settled in our new homes, and once again have finished our hoeing of the beets. To mark this occasion we are having a grand day of sports. This occasion was made possible by the Niseis' work, under the direction of Messrs. Fred Osata and Y. Ota, together with the aid of Mr. L. Tulley, well known leading citizen of this community."

One and all soon mixed together and cheerfully awaited their calls for action from Sports Leader, ex-Haneyite, Shaz Hozaki and Bill Sasaki. The following were prize winners:

RACE RESULTS

100 yd. dash, 15 and under, Hazel Tulley; 100 yd dash 16 and over, Misao Hozaki; 50 yd. dash, 6 and under, Fred Kaita; sack race, Shoichi Ito; marble race, Shigeko Shojima; wheelbarrow race, Ben Osata; couples race, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tsuji; "catch your lady," Ruth Tulley, Hideo Tazumi; relays, Mitz Tazumi and Shoichi Ito's team.

With a pair of socks for prize for the members of the winning team, the "Farmers" under Captain Jimmy Matsuo, and "Company" under Captain Mitz Tazumi, proceeded onto the diamond for an exiting ball game.

Pitchers Bob Redfern and Jimmy Matsuo of the "Farmers" did a fine job in the box, while the "Company's" George Hozaki was relieved by Mitz Tazumi, Shaz Hozaki and Roy Sasaki in an effort to stop their opponents. With plenty of runs to spare the Farmers went home with a pair of socks each.

Welcoming New Canadians

(By SCANNER, Vancouver News-Herald)

Two foreign-born men stood before the judge in a Canadian court of justice the other day. They were not there to answer to a charge of law-breaking. This was very different occasion, for the two men were the principal figure in a ceremony which impressed even the somewhat hard-boiled court reporters.

These two men were in the act of becoming citizens of Canada and it was considered proper that such an event should be given a dignity in keeping with its importance. The judge made a speech to the men, pointing out the rights and duties which became theirs as Canadians. When the ceremony was over, the pair walked out, heads and chests up, and a proud look in their eyes.

GOOD CANADIANS

All this was as it should be. New Canadians are entitled to be welcomed into the family, and they are likely to with the importance of the step they have taken in applying for and receiving the benefits of citizenship. But it should not be left solely to our judges and other authorities. It is the attitude of the rest of us toward newcomers that decides whether they will become good Canadians.

People have come to Canada from foreign countries with the idea that Canada is a land of promise, that they can lead a better life here. What happens? Do we make them feel that they are welcome. Or do we look upon them with suspicion and dislike because their ways are not our ways, because they do not, as yet, speak our language?

If we shun them, naturally they will cling more closely than ever to other people of their own race and language. They will suffer from homesickness, live out their days among us longing for the places they left. They cannot become good Canadians if this happens.

Perhaps we ought to be thinking of these things right now, when the question of refugees is being talked about. Some people are saying that we should open our gates wide to European refugees after the war, and they talk of millions of oppressed people coming to Canada.

NOT BY MERE SENTIMENT

Now, the refugee problem is not one to be settled by mere sentiment. It won't be enough to bring people in and simply dump them. They have to live, if and when they come to Canada. And it isn't Canada's problem exclusively. It can only be settled by careful study and agreement among the United Nations. Moreover, we may be sure that the majority of the millions of refugees will want to return to their own countries just as we would want to return to our own communities in Canada if the situation had been reversed.

Actually, over 10,000 refugees are already settled permanently in Canada, with several thousand others here temporarily.

Whatever part Canada is to play in post-war migration, its success will depend largely on the attitude we, as individuals, take toward the strangers in our midst. If we are friendly and helpful, the newcomers are likely to prove assets and not liabilities.

Denver Loses to Lemon Creek

By J. S.

NEW DENVER—It was a [illegible] day last Sunday when Lemon Creek, the Slocan Valley champions, visited New Denver. With a large crowd rooting and cheering them on, the local All-Stars were at their best. The score ran quite closely throughout the whole game. At the eighth inning the score was 7-6 in favor of New Denver, but came the ninth inning and it turned into 7-9, errors by New Denver bringing in three runs for Lemon Creek.

The game thus ended with much teeth-gritting and horse curses of New Denverites. It was an exciting game nevertheless, and it showed that New Denver could face the champions with more assurance in the next tussle.

* * *

The four local baseball teams have been playing regularly since the start of the ball league last month.

The team standing at present is as follows with Wolves taking the lead:

Wolves: 4 wins, 1 loss; Giants, 3 wins, 2 losses; Tigers, 2 wins, 2 losses; Cubs, 1 win, 3 losses.

From coast to coast

NISEI VOICES

Dear Shig

(BY B. S.)
Newton Siding, Man.,

Dear Shig:—

How are you out there in B.C., your mother, dad and everyone else? Somehow when I think of you in B. C. I always forget myself and want to ask you about my home, not realizing that you were moved too.

Do you realize that it is a year since I last spoke to you? And, many things have happened since then. Do you remember the days we used to spend on our fishing boats? Right about this time we would be busy with the sockeye season at its height. Sunday evening with a week's supply of grub on board, we would travel down the river and take an early position along the banks of the great Fraser to await the dawn, and the "set the net" signal.

Comes morning, and oh boy ... I have to laugh as I think of it now. Yeah, remember sometimes I'd be still sleeping when everyone else was drifting. You would be hollering for me to get up, but heck, I couldn't be disturbed for my dreams were too important at the time. Yet, it wasn't very funny for when I did get up, I would have an awful time searching for a place to set my net. If I did set it in front of someone, he'd holler, "Stop corking, will you."

I did get a big laugh though, the time F. O. woke up a few minutes behind time and began setting his net exitedly — minus his trousers.

However, it wasn't all just laughter, was it? When you think of the sleepless nights we endured to catch the fish while the run was on. A few days and nights without a wink and we'd often fall asleep over our wheel, to be suddenly awakened with a jolt as the boat swung pilotless.

It was tough too, the time we were caught in the gale, and we would sigh with relief when we barely escaped those rolling breakers. We would often put our engine on the reverse and say a hurried prayer as old faithful kept on put-putting.

Boy, did we fish in our attempt to make the high boat. At times almost feeling our way through the density of the Fraser fog. At times soaked to the skin by the severe downpour and at times we were tossed around like a cork by the waves. Yet we loved it, for it was in our blood.

Now that is all memory for you are in Kamloops among the tomatoes and I am out here on the prairies. Very few trees, here, and miles of flat outstretched land as far as the eye can see; almost like the Gulf of Georgia, but not quite.

Here I am bumping along on a tractor, not rolling along in a boat. As I watch the fine soil turned up swiftly by the cultivator and [illegible] I get to thinking of the water cut by the prow of our boat. And in the fall when the beets are ready to be topped I will be atop a tractor [illegible].

As I will be watching the beets being lifted out of the soil [illegible] I want to be able to help but think of the salmon that [illegible] out of the river in our nets.

Funny how those thoughts [illegible] in our minds, isn't it? But that's every fisherman, [illegible] ever he may be will always remember those days and will be reminded often of them by the slightest things.

MINISTER TO TAKE TRIP TO EASTERN CANADA

LEMON CREEK.—Rev. Takashi Komiyama, Nisei minister of the South Slocan United Japanese Mission will leave on August 4th for a month tour of eastern Canada. He is expected to arrive in Toronto on August 10th.

Across CANADA

Baseball Makes Friends at Jordan

JORDAN STATION, Ontario — Sports will always create goodwill between all people, and it is the same way here.

A group of Nisei arrived here last April to work on a nursery farm, but did not have much luck in trying to make friends with the people in the district until a short time ago when they formed a Nursery Soft Ball team and entered the local league. After the first game, the people began to catch on to the names, and now the Nisei are getting along fine.

The team sadly lacks what it takes to make a good team, but they are doing their best to win every game, and who wouldn't, say the boys, with the pretty farmerettes rooting for you.

The team includes Dick Tabuchi, Sam Matsuga, Sei Mototsune, Mas Miyazaki, Mitz Ohara, Sets Kuwahara, Hideo Shinohara, and two fellow white workers.

Dick is the catcher. He's a nice player if he only didn't let go the bat when he takes his turn at the plate.

The last game with the strongest team in the league, saw a tie, with a score of 26-26. Sounds like a basketball score, doesn't it?

—HIDEO SHINOHARA

Yard Creek Whips Three Valley

YARD CREEK 16 ; 3-VALLEY 9

TAFT.— A smooth playing and wild running Yard Creek softball squad trounced the powerful and hitherto undefeated Three Valley team to the tune of 16-9 in their first game of the year late last month.

Interest had been keen in this game, since the Three Valleyers had had an unmarred record of a win over every other camp, and they needed just this game to make them the king-pins of the camps. But the Yard Creek's steady defense and 14 bases on balls issued by Three Valley hurler, Yo Hayashi, proved the downfall of the Lake-side team. After a shaky start, when he allowed 7 runs in the initial frame, Ken Watanabe chucking for the western camp kept Johnny Kumagai's men under control with brilliant support from his team-mates, who played nearly errorless ball on a strange field.

Big men in the hit column were Three Valley's Tom Hayashida, 3 for 4; Kiyo Tamura 3 for 5; Yo Hayashi 3 for 5; and Yard Creek's Ken Watanabe 2 for 3; and clean-up hitter Tom Uyesugi 1 for 1 with five walks.

* * *

YARD CREEK 13 ; SOLSQUA 8

MALAKWA—An 18-hit barrage off Solsqua pitchers, Moty Tokiwa and Mash Fukomoto, netted a 13-8 win for the Yard Creek team July 6th at the Malakwa grounds. Solsqua, led by centre fielder Y. Fujioka did all right in their hit column too, with 12 hits off the Yard Creek chucker, Hiroshi Kumagai, who made his camp game debut.

Starting pitcher Tokiwa of Solsqua kept his end up in a duel with Kumagai until the 7th inning and the lead see-sawed back and forth. But a 5-5 tie was broken in the 7th and 8th with 3 and 5 run tallies to make it 13-5 for the Malakwa camp. Solsqua came back with a 3-run effort in the 9th but it wasn't enough.

Personal Notes — Near and Far

ENGAGEMENT OF INTEREST

Of wide interest to former Victorians and Vancouver Islanders, was the announcement on July 17th of the engagement of Yukiye, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sonosuke [illegible], Slocan City, to Mr. Susumu (Jimmy) Shimizu of Toronto, second son of Mrs. Hana Shimizu and the late Mr. Kiyoshi Shimizu, New Denver, B. C.

The baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. Masao Kawabata, Sandon, formerly of Victoria, B. C.

PRINCETON MAN WEDS

New Denver's [illegible] wedding of interest to many [illegible] took place at New Denver Anglican Church on July 13th, when Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sozo [illegible] of Rosebery was given in marriage to Mr. Yoshio Shiozaki from Princeton camp.

A PRETTY WEDDING

A pretty wedding took place on July 17th when Mitsuko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiharu Aoyama was given in marriage to Mr. Masaye Shishido, [illegible] son of [illegible]. The baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. H. Nagai [illegible] and Mr. and Mrs. K. [illegible]. The ceremony was performed by Rev. K. Nimura.

BORN TO MR. AND MRS. ...

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. K. O[illegible] (nee Shizuko Sakai), [illegible] of Lemon Creek, on July 5th, a baby boy, Alan Toyoaki.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Yonesaku Uyano, Winnipeg, Manitoba, a son, Kenji [illegible], on June 24th.

Born at Kelowna General Hospital, on May 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Terai of Rutland, a daughter.

OBITUARY

MIKIO TASHIRO

There passed away at Lethbridge St. Michael's Hospital, on July 3rd, Mikio Tashiro, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Seiji Tashiro of Picture Butte, Alberta. He had been confined to the hospital for two months. Funeral services took place at the Picture Butte Buddhist Temple on July 6th, with Rev. Kawamura officiating. He is survived by his parents, two brothers and a sister.

YOSHIZO MUKAI

Funeral services for Yoshizo Mukai of Lillooet, B. C. were held on June 20th. He is survived by his wife, two sons and four daughters.

YOSHIKO MURATA

There passed away at New Denver, on July 11th, Yoshiko Murata, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shichiro Murata. Funeral services were held at New Denver Buddhist Temple, on July 19th. She leaves to mourn her passing, besides her parents, a brother and a sister.

MASAKO ARIMA

The death occurred at Nelson on July 5th, of Masako Arima, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Arima of New Denver, B.C. Previously, she had been confined to the New Denver Hospital.

Funeral services took place at the New Denver Anglican Church, on July [illegible].

KIYOSHI HIRAI

[illegible] Kiyoshi Hirai who passed away at the Nakusp Hospital [illegible] in the New Denver Anglican Church, Rev. K. Nimura officiating.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Irizawa of Kelowna, a son, on June 6th.

Born on May 22 to Mr. and Mrs. H. Kusumoto of Rutland, B. C., a daughter.

Government to Investigate Low Camp Morale: Minister Charges Slow Work

VANCOUVER.—Evidence of ebbing morale among Japanese road-workers in B.C. will be investigated by Dominion Government authorities, stated G.E. Collins, head of B.C. Security Commission last week, according to a Canadian Press dispatch.

Dr. K. Shimotakahara, Kaslo physician, returning from a two week's inspection of the road camps, reported to The New Canadian that the morale of the camp workers should be the concern of all Japanese Canadians.

The Nelson Daily News reported that the Chilliwack and Princeton Board of Trades, which recently inspected the Hope-Princeton Highway, expressed disappointment at the skimpy progress.

The Chilliwack Board named a committee to press for action, including the appointment of a vigorous road foreman to spur the gangs to better effort, the report said.

The camps inspected by Dr. Shimotakahara were in the Revelstoke-Sicamous and Blue River districts.

OTTAWA. — Resources Minister Crerar said in the House of Commons that he does not think that Japanese employed on road-building projects in British Columbia are giving as much work as might be expected from them.

The House approved an item of $2,200,000 in the mines and resources war appropriation for the employment of persons of the Japanese race or Japanese Nationals.

Both Hon. Grote Stirling and Tom Reid said there had been complaints that Japanese on the eastern end of the Hope-Princeton Highway in British Columbia were doing little work of value.

Mr. Reid said a Board of Trade party had reported it had found Japanese workers sitting beside the road. They scrambled to work when a car approached. They appeared to have no "bosses."

Mr. Crerar said less than 300 Japanese were employed on the Hope-Princeton road. Laborers were paid 25 cents per hour. The men were charged 75 cents a day for food and lodging and $1 a month for medical attention.

Persons of Japanese Origin Excluded From Kamloops Protected Area

KAMLOOPS. — Regulations applicable to the area at Kamloops, B.C., declared a "protected area" under the Defence of Canada Regulations made public last week requires all persons of Japanese ancestry to leave the area at once.

Although it is not yet known how many would be affected by the new orders, it is believed that the number is small since the "protected area" does not include Kamloops itself.

The regulations forbid any person to enter the area or bring into, leave in, or use in it any vehicle or aircraft without permission.

KASLO. — Leaving Kaslo on August 24th for eastern Canada on a month tour will be Rev. Shimizu, minister of the Kaslo United Japanese Mission.

Name Segregation Centre

Persons Considered Disloyal To Be Placed In Tule Lake Relocation Centre: Not Internees

NEWELL, Calif.—The Tule Lake Project has been designated as the centre to which evacuees considered disloyal to the United States will be assigned in the forthcoming segregation program, reported the Tulean Dispatch Daily, centre mimeographed paper last week. This announcement was made by Dillion S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority in a long distance telephone call to the project director.

"The decision will mean that those persons now residing here who are found to be in sympathy with the United States will be transferred to other centres. Persons in other centres found to be disloyal to the United States will be transferred here."

The exact status of persons assigned to the segregation centre has not been established but Mr. Myer has indicated that treatment will be quite like it is at present except that residents will not be eligible for leave privileges, said the report.

"The segregation centre will not be considered as an internment camp and the persons residing there will not have the standing of prisoners or internees but will be considered as evacuees, although classified somewhat differently than other evacuees.

"Detailed information regarding the segregation program and exactly what it means to the residents of the various relocation centres is still lacking."

IRON SPRINGS YPA ADOPT CONSTITUTION

IRON SPRINGS, Alta. — The Iron Springs Young People's Association, casting away its old name of "Nisei Club" held a general meeting at the Community Hall on Sunday, July 18th.

The meeting was marked by the passing of the constitution which had as its objects: To foster and enhance mutual friendship between the members; to strive for cultivation and discipline of the mind and body; to devote for the promotion of the well-being and prosperity of the fellow citizens.

On the wish of the temporary executives, a new body of officers was elected. The results were as follows:

Ted Aoki, president; Hiro Karashiro, chairman; Tom Kuramoto, Japanese secretary; Kimi Sugamori, English secretary; Thomas Kanna, treasurer; Noboru Abe, sports convener; Kimi Noda, debate and public speaking convener; Tom Medoruma, literary conveners; Toshi Sugamori, social convener; Tats Aoki and Hisako Sakamoto, auditors.

The six district representatives are to be elected in their respective districts.

The club is to maintain as advisors Messrs. Itaya, Kanna, Isogai, Homura, Yoneda, Edamura in their respective districts. Mr. S. Aoki and Mr. S. Sakamoto have been requested to act as honorary advisors.

The Association regrets the loss of a popular member, Satoru Taniguchi, who was unfortunately drowned at Henderson Lake in Lethbridge on Sunday, July 12. The group extends sincere sympathies to Mr. and Mrs. K. Taniguchi and family.

Messrs. Kudo and Inaba of Nobleford and Mr. Edamura gave us encouragements and advice regarding the future activities of the association.

The club also wish Messrs. Harry Doi and Sam Sakamoto who are confined in the hospital a speedy recovery.

—KIMI SUGAMORI

Montreal Nisei Optimistic

(Continued from P. 1)

feet of parkland from the centre of the city, and the streets rising along slow hills here and there are a welcome change from the flat monotony of both prairie and southern Ontario cities. Our minds accepted without effort the distinctly non-modern streetcars, rumbling along narrow thoroughfares, past huge department stores, small corner confectioneries, imposing financial structures, cathedrals, and gaudy theatres running seven days a week. And being an adopted son of Powell Street, brushing elbows with the working people in the areas not far from the main shopping districts was natural enough.

Once in the city we soon found out how hard it would be to find and talk to very many of the mere handful of evacuees—not quite two hundred odd—who are swallowed up by the 800,000 native French Canadians and 400,000 others who comprise Montreal's population. They are well scattered throughout various sections of the city, so that the "congregating together" issue has not become a problem. A favorite bowling alley among the young people, it seems, is the only public place which has aroused any comment to date. And it seems clear that many hundreds more could be absorbed into Montreal without attracting any undue attention.

The problem of employment, as far as we could observe, is well in hand, for here as elsewhere the demand for workers, both male and female, is brisk. Jobs as jobs are plentiful, though naturally these are rarely the much sought after positions. Montreal's labor demand rests largely on manufacturers which outrank in value every other city in the Dominion, but are substantially more concentrated in principal lines such as textiles, iron and steel and flour milling than in the competing city of Toronto.

Probably to date a majority of the Nisei, both young men and young women, are still employed as domestics or in related personal service work such as in restaurants and institutions. [illegible]

But those who are trained or have [illegible] of making themselves [illegible] — and numbers are [illegible] studying — tell [illegible] of their realistic optimism [illegible] the future. Certainly we met [illegible] young men doing work they would never have had the chance [illegible] at the coast — Harold [illegible] at the Northern Electric,

Roy Nose on a financial journal, Ken Ennyu at a furniture factory, Sumio Kojima in a shipyard, Steve Ebata at a flour mill, Jimmy Kakutani, Mike Hoshiko, Juko Otsuki at R.C.A. Victor, Yoshi Higashi in a publishing company, George Suzuki in radio work, Yutaka Uyeda in a manufacturer's office, George Yamashita with a chartered accountant, to mention an outstanding few.

The girls, who once outnumbered the young men but who are now themselves hopelessly outnumbered resulting in the familiar plaint from the stronger sex, have faced greater difficulties in branching out into varied fields. But at least three stenographers come to mind, half a dozen seamstresses, and three graduate nurses.

Wage levels on the whole are less attractive than in Ontario, for these have always been held down by the large labor market available as well as the traditional conservatism of the province in respect to social legislation.

Nor are living conditions paradisically easy, the familiar problem of housing being a very real difficulty. For family quarters, $40 a month was quoted as a minimum, if they can be found. For single persons, rooms and board averages up to a similar figure, it is estimated. In spite of this, perhaps more families are well settled in Montreal than in any other eastern city, a factor which helps greatly to ease the natural loneliness of unattached young men and young women.

The cost of living, as far as food is concerned, is probably not much higher than in other comparable large cities, although a four per cent retail sales tax on goods adds considerable to a monthly budget. Street car fare is the standard four for a quarter.

The city itself offers all the cultural advantages of a metropolitan centre, with churches, libraries, schools, [illegible] dramatic entertainment and athletic events. And it is being recognized that for many young people the [illegible] from Powell Street to St. Catherine [illegible] [illegible]

We [illegible] rich and flow [illegible]

Handicraft Display Attracts Many Visitors From Afar

KASLO. — With visitors from far away as Halifax, Ottawa and Calgary coming in to view the exhibition of craftwork, director Harry Tsuchiya reported a successful display last week.

On view in the artistically decorated showrooms were placques, bowls, lamps, brooches, ships, book ends and door knockers. A special interest to the visitors was a handsomely carved "Derringer" gun mounted on a shield. It was marked "SOLD."

Also on exhibit were paintings by A. P. Allsebrooke, Kaslo artist.

Greenwood Worker Drowns

GREENWOOD.—Shintaro Shimizu, 25-year old Nisei working at "The Dam" of the Midway Sawmill eight miles from here was drowned on July 21 at 9 a.m.

Funeral services were held on July 23 in Greenwood under the direction of Mr. Tanaka. Cremation took place at New Denver.

The youth is survived by his mother, a brother and a sister.

(Continued from Page 1)

rived.

Fuel wood has already been reported arriving in Vancouver where they are being piled in vacant lands adjacent to the False Creek Flats. It is expected that the fuel wood cut by the evacuees will substantially ease the heating problem which faced the city last winter.

The wood will also be sold in Nelson, Trail, Cranbrook and New Westminster at regulated prices.

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and confirming the impressions of an all-too-brief stay.

Three highlights come to mind. An Issei business man recounting his experiences trying to sell line of goods to retail stores in the city, and enthusiastic over the possibilities he glimpsed. Montreal, incidentally, is the only city in which evacuees have been able to start and carry on urban business. Then there was the story of the little Nisei boy going to school in Montreal who one day suffered a serious accident and was rushed to the hospital by a kindly policeman. Wishing to show their sympathy, his classmates made many inquiries about him and took up a collection among themselves to send him gifts and flowers. [illegible]

None of us were concerned over the [illegible]

"CONFERENCE"

The mill itself, employing a large number of former Vancouver and New Westminster boys, is still seeking more men. They are paid a minimum of 50 cents per hour, while experienced and capable men receive much higher wages.

NEYS SETTLEMENT PROJECT

Describing the projected settlement at Neys, Ontario, Mr. Pipher said that it was expected a small party would leave Slocan this week for the northern Ontario woods, where the Pigeon Timber Company is backing the building of a settlement.

The Company, he explained, is supplying lumber and hardware for the construction of houses which the men, most of whom have been released from Angier, will build themselves.

These houses will be rent-free and tax-free and will be built by the men in their spare time. Lots of good water and good fuel are available.

At the camp itself a co-operative store has already been started, stocked with goods supplied by the Company at cost price.

Schooling is being provided by the Ontario department of education through arrangements with Ottawa, he said.

At the present time some sixty men are employed at Neys, of whom twenty are cutting firewood on a profitable contract basis, the Ontario representative added.

SAVE MONEY

Wages paid to ordinary labor, as set by the Regional War Labor Board range upward from a minimum of $54.60 per month, plus [illegible] board at 95c per day, plus $2.10 cost of living bonus, plus $10.00 bonus per month for remaining on the job at least three months.

"We don't promise an easy time for anyone," Mr. Pipher declared. "But it is an opportunity for those with spirit and energy to be self-respecting and self-supporting, and they will have the chance to save something to meet conditions after the war."

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國中に漲る平和要望の聲に壓されて イタリーの獨裁者ムツソリニが突如辭職

新首相バドグリオ老元帥は反ドイツ的態度の人

（ロンドン發）イタリーの獨裁者ムソリニ（六〇）は七月廿五日の總首相を辭職しイタリー皇帝エマヌエル三世が自からイタリー軍の總指揮に當ることになり後任首相にはバドグリオ元帥が全權を附與されて軍事政府を組織した。バドグリオ元帥（七二）は一九四〇年十二月に總參謀長の職を退けられたものであるが、長いことファシストには反對を表明し同時に反ドイツ的態度をも見せてゐた人である。斯くて過去二十一年間の獨裁政治により獨逸及び日本と軍事提携して昔のローマ大帝國再建を夢みたムソリニは敗退したわけである。ムソリニは去る六月十九日にはヒツトラーと會議したのであるが其の時米國の大空軍はローマを大空襲し夫れに引續いてイタリー全國に平和要望の聲が起り更にシチリー島は殆ど攻略せられてムソリニの敗退となつたのである。ムソリニの退職と共にイタリーは單獨講和を提議する止むなきに至るだらうと見られてゐるが皇帝とバドグリオ新首相にとつては二つの途しかない如く其の兩方とも甚だ危險なものだと觀測されてゐる。卽ち若し彼等が平和を求めればドイツは裏返りを打つたパートナーに對して猛攻擊を加へるであらうし、若し又戰爭を繼續すれば聯合軍は容赦なくイタリーを爆擊するであらう。

（聯合通信ベルン發）イタリー國境方面から來たスイス新聞報道通信はローマよりの情報としてイタリーの新首相バドグリオ元帥は聯合國との平和條件を協議しつゝあると傳へて居り、イタリー當局はヴアチカン（ローマ法王廳）に居る英米代表と渡りをつけてゐると附け加へてゐる。

（イスタンブル發）トルコ駐在のイタリー大使でムソリニ敗退と共にイタリー政府の新外相に任ぜられたガーリアリンはトルコ外相メネメンジオグルと會談したが右はトルコを仲介としてイタリーが聯合國と講和することを相談したものだと信ぜられる。

（ベルン發）イタリーの新首相バドグリオ元帥は直に聯合國と講和せよと要求する者と頭をなくしたファシストとの間の騷擾が起るのを阻止するために國內に戒嚴令をしいて一切の集會を禁止してゐるが群衆は之れを無視して各都市でムソリニ敗退を祝ふ示威運動を舉行した。しかし二日間に亘る此のムソリニ敗退を祝ふお祭氣分も將來自由政府が出來る見とほしがつくに從つて鎭まりつゝある。

（モスコウ發）先週末一日の戰ひで獨逸軍戰死者は四千五百以上に達する有樣だが、スターリン首相は「獨逸軍の七月攻勢は完全に打ちくだいてしまつた、敵の損害は將卒の戰死七萬に達する」と言つて居り、赤軍機關紙「レッドスター」は「赤軍の攻勢はヨーロッパ全土に於ける獨逸軍の防衛全線を打ちやぶり獨逸軍の後方を危險におとしいれたものであるがヒットラーがシチリー島進攻の聯合軍阻止の爲に力をつくせなかつたのはロシア戰線に於て大々的に戰つてゐたからである」と書いてゐる。

（ニユーヨーク發）歐洲から入つた聯合通信の情報は獨逸兵がブレンネル峠を越えてイタリー北部に入り込み同方面防衛の地歩をかためてゐると傳へてゐる。

（カイロ發）英國及ギリシヤの空軍は先週末クレタ島を猛爆したがこれは同島を奪還して「不沈の航空母艦」となしバルカン方面から歐洲本土への侵入の足場とするためだらうといはれる。

お葬式には辨當箱持參で

日本の少年勞働者は一日十一時間働

（米國戰時情報局發表）東京發ラヂオ・ニユースは戰時下に於ける日本の或地方では結婚式や葬式に來るお客樣にもてなす事を一切禁止し或所では葬式に來る人達に辨當箱を持參する樣に注意した。又十六歲以下の少年男女勞働者の勞働時間は一日十一時間に延長され午前五時から夜十時まで。大人の時間はこれより長いが何時間かは發表されてゐない。一方東亞宗教會議では大東亞新秩序を音樂を通して普及しようといふので佛教、キリスト教、マホメット教其他の宗教歌を一纏めとしたものを作らうとしてゐる。

ニユーギニア戰線

東京讀賣新聞記者はニユーギニア戰線につき次の如く語つてゐる。「我軍の彼方は危機に瀕し三ヶ月といふもの苦戰を續け戰死者多數を出し我軍は衆寡敵せず四方から包圍され、たゞ我軍旗の下に勇敢に斃れる日を待つより外なく敵はボーイング機より爆彈の雨を降らし我軍は遂にクジ河に後退を餘儀なくされたが又も敵に爆擊され散々の目に逢つた」

米空軍千島を爆擊

（聯合通信ワシントン發）米國空軍は先週初めに日本の千島列島北端のパラムシロ（幌筵）島を爆擊した。アリユーシアン群島西部の米空軍根據地から出動したものだとも見られており、この往復は八百六十一哩でパラムシロ島から東京迄は千二百餘哩である。これは太平洋北部にある米空軍の日本に對する最初の爆擊であつて南太平洋のニユーギニア島に對する攻勢と呼應しての日本に對する重點的目的に行はれたものである。（聯合通信ワシントン發）米海軍は少くとも一九四九年迄は日本と戰爭する計畫であるとホーン提督は發表してゐる。

各タウン學校の修卒業式

（グリンウッド通信）カソリック教會附屬聖心學校第一囘卒業式は六月廿七日午後當地常設活動寫眞館に於て舉行され、ネルソン市からジョンソン僧正が臨席して有益なる訓辭を與へ卒業證書を授與した。式後生徒主催の西洋劇が上演せられ日白人多數が出席してすこぶる盛會であつた。卒業式は△卒業生行列△カナダ國歌合唱△祈禱勝野牧師△開式挨拶田端頴（卒業生）△告別の辭田中俊弘（卒業生代表）△祝辭マカーナー市長△卒業證書及賞品授與並に訓辭ジョンソン僧正の式順で行はれたが卒業生は十八名で左の四名の優等生に銀製メダルが授與された。

一番田中俊弘、二番田端頴、三番橋本毅（普通科及宗教科双方の賞品）、四番石井利夫

△卒業生氏名―田中俊弘、田端頴、橋本毅、石井利夫、松崎久、福村澄男、畑中正夫、井上勝、松原正義、間所守、前田昭三、竹本英利、櫻英夫、櫻敏彦、上釜正子、小西操、西村逸美、村上美佐子

◇

（レモンクリーキ通信）當地の日系學校では七月十六日に修業式を舉行した。又合同教會の幼稚園でも最近第一回の卒業式を舉行、最初に教師の高橋嬢指導の下に九十名の園兒の遊戲があり次いでガウンでドレスアップした園兒への卒業證書授與式が行はれた。

◇

ニウデンヴアー及びローズベリーの幼稚園卒業式は七月十二日と十三日に盛大に舉行され茶菓の饗應あり園兒も父兄も大喜びだつた。

清水新太郎氏が仕事中溺死

（グリンウッド通信）和歌山縣人清水新太郎（三五）はミッドウエーで作業中ソーミルに於て七月廿一日午前九時過ぎて水中に陷落溺死した。廿三日午後七時から田中導師司式の下に告別式が執行せられ遺骸は翌日ニユーデンヴアー火葬場へ送られ火葬した。式場では左の諸氏の弔詞弔文朗讀があつた。

△司會者濱岸和一郎△弔文朗讀委員會代表竹本鶴吉△弔詞中野ゆき夫人、ミドウエー工場勞働者代表中津頴夫、友人總代栗栖久雄、親族代表森清一

小宮山牧師が東部へ視察の旅行へ

レモンクリーキの小宮山牧師は八月六日出發十日朝トロントに着き同市を中心に一ヶ月の豫定で東部の觀察旅行をする事になつた。尚カスローの清水牧師も八月廿四日に出發して同樣に東部觀察の旅に出る筈である。

消息

昨年春プリンストン第一キャンプで就働中脚に重傷して方々の病院で治療中だつた內田武氏は七月十日ナカスプの病院を退院ローズベリーの妻子の許へ歸つて靜養中であるが、プリンストン第一キャンプ諸氏の好意やニユーデンヴアーナカスプ兩病院のナース諸孃の

過其他一般の同情に對して深謝してゐる。

死亡

▲西村定次郎氏は六月廿五日タシメ病院にて死去廿八日葬儀を執行した。

暑中御見舞ひ

其後は思ひ乍ら御無沙汰申上まして何とも御申譯御座いません。實は神經痛の治療も昨冬以來引續き致して居りますが今以て執筆が不自由の爲めに御返事も出來ず誠に不本意ながらも御無沙汰を致して居りますので何卒事情御諒察下さいまして御宥し下さいます樣重ねて御願ひ申上ます。作業は不可能でもお蔭樣で追々大分よくなりましたから何卒御安心下さいまし。卒業皆々樣にも宜しく。酷暑の折柄御自愛專一に祈り上げます。先づは右お詫びかたがた暑中お見舞ひまで

七月二十八日　久保寺近江

友人御一同各々樣

御禮

私負傷の際は色々御芳志を賜はり入院中は御見舞下されて厚く御禮申上げます。全治までには尙相當の時日を要するも去る七月十日退院しまして自宅にて靜養する事になりました。一々參上お禮申上ぐべきですが手紙を以て御禮申上る方もあるべきですが時節柄住所不明にて失禮ながら紙上を以てお禮申上げます。

七月十三日　ローズベリー　內田武

各位

御禮

私共一家御地在住中は一方ならぬ御懇情を蒙り今回アルバータ州へ移動に際し御餞別を賜はり御芳志の上に其の上御丁重なる御見送りを受け有難く厚く御禮申上候。下さるべき筈の處早急の出發の爲め中々に何付の御挨拶も致し兼ね略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上候。

七月廿四日　グリーンウッド日本人各位

茶木太三郎　家族一同

時計修繕並に金銀細工業

▲時計材料一切完備▲各方面よりの郵送による修繕も確實敏速に安價を以て御用命に應じます

スローカンシティー　重田房造

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.

新太郎

故ミッドウェー作業中溺死仕候に付き去る二十三日午後告別式を執行致し候。生前の厚誼を謝し茲に謹告す。尙多數の香花を賜はり忝く存じ謹みて御禮申上候。遠方より御弔問の方々も多數有之何れも書面を以て御禮申上可き處略儀ながら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候

妻　清水クス
二男　義見
長女　淸子
親族　一同
友人　一同

御禮廣告

去る七月廿一日故井手律子葬儀執行の際は遠路態々御會葬下され且つ御香料御花環御供物等を賜はり誠に有難く厚く御禮申上候 [illegible]

一九四三年七月廿二日

井手　律
友人一同

謹告

滋賀縣人西村定次郎儀バウコウ(?)キャンプにてプリンストン病院に入院加療中の處去る六月二十五日午後死去仕候。生前の厚誼を謝し茲に謹告す。尙葬儀は二十八日執行致し候。在オンタリオ御知友各位には通知洩れ多きことゝ存じ紙上を以て謹告仕候

西村定之助
西村三郎
同　三之助
同　慶一
友人　西村三郎
村人　[illegible]
プリンストン第二キャンプ一同

住所を知りたし

△靜岡縣出身　遠藤馬吉氏、
△福岡縣出身　長野三郎氏
の現住所を知りたし

[illegible]　田代精一

時計修繕業

▲どんな時計でも保證附で安價に修繕致します。書留便にて御送付下さい。修繕後に代金引換にて返送致します。

田邊平五郎

● Moderate repair on any make of watch.
● Please send by registered mail to avoid confusion. Repaired watches will be sent C.O.D. to the post office.

HIDEGORO TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
WESTWOLD, B.C.

七十歳の老夫婦で十六英加のビート作

衣食住には事缺かずイザコザはなくて至極氣樂

マニトバ州ポーテージラプレリー（寄老庵）尾座本茂六

夫は本年七十歳、老妻は六十七歳なれど、壯者や若者に混り昨年は老夫婦にて規定の二十エーカーのシュガービート耕作に從事したが畑の都合上結極收穫まで一人七エーカーの仕事をした。本年は昨年の事績に鑑み老夫婦にて十六エーカーを耕作する事にした。

今年は春が寒く夏季に至つて降雨が續き雜草の繁茂はげしくビーツ七八寸の生長に對して雜草は一尺五寸以上も伸びてシンニングも本當の困難であつたが昨年の經驗で案外早く廿五日間にして終了した。昨年は畦の長さ二十チエーンがとても長くて行けども〳〵盡きず嫌な氣がしたが本年は自分の目が肥た加減もあり左程になく、二老人にて一日二十三、四線（二十チエーンが一線の長さにて二十三線が一エーカーに當る）の間引きをする事が出來た。それで一日の賃金は六、七弗位になる。私共のやうな老人の仕事として一日五弗以上の收入になる所がどこにあるだらうか。餘程の技術者でない限り老の身にして一日五弗以上を稼ぎ得る所はないと思ふ。

生活費も安い。野菜類は豐富にし味噌醬油は手製のもので事足りで此の春より昨年の夏迄つたものを味はつてゐる。大豆は當地で購のを一斤五仙で買へる。米は少々高いが百斤上等ので十三、四弗。兎に角衣食に事缺かぬる不足を言へば住居の狹い事である。しかし之も馴れるに從ひ諸什器を整頓すれば割合に廣くなり、只今ではヘネーに居た時よりもはるかに安樂に自活してゐる。此の次の仕事はホーイングだが豫定日數一週間として收穫期を三週間とすれば前後ほゞ六週間の仕事、一ケ年中の毎日纔日だけ働く勘定となり後の三百二十日は休息自由なれど時々一時間三十仙ぐらゐの小遣ひかせの仕事があり衣食住に不安を抱く憂いなく至極呑氣に暮す加減か老妻なぞはヘネーに居た時よりも健康になり、六十七歳の手習ひに編物の稽古をはじめてゐる。女連中は毎日手仕事に忙しく、其間には自家用の豆腐、揚物等をつくつてゐる。豆腐原料の大豆を粉にするには家畜飼料挽粉機にかけるので僅五分間にして五十斤餘を粉末とする事が出來るので努力の如ひなく食事を賄はす事が出來る。自作のネギと一斤十八仙ぐらゐの豚で好きこのみの夕食をとゝのへられる。

たゞ初めのうちは人懐かしくて近所に日本人が少いのに多少の淋しみを覺ゐるが、これとて馴るれば社交費もいらずイザコザもなく、たまに日本人が訪れて來た時の喜びは又格別の感じがする。「一隊は亂ても働を食はず」とある如くだが自然自活の道を講じ、戰後の用意として幾分なりとも餘財する考へなれば當州に限る。住めば都で現に私共は當州より外に淋き所はないと考へるまでになつた。

ニッポン人の指さきの働き

何もかも變つた國マニトバ紹介

マニトバ州フランス村　高井俊輔

ビーツの間引期間三週間の日本人の能力は一人當り七エーカーと今日のところでは標準されて居りますが近き將來に十エーカーを突破し得る可能性ありと私は確めて居ります。日本人の「指先の働き」は實際に定評ありで……昨年はこれを忘れて居た有樣でした。

まで六月一日に間引を始めて翌日は日曜で休み三日の午後から本格的に間引を始めました。

「一寸の身まで餘計に働くから穀に間ておいしい物をコックして頂戴」

と子供等の激勵や老年はママは出來しない事になりました。本年主婦の寢ない所が私の寢所に……に二軒あります。元來主婦は一家の後見役でホンドレス・ウオークー果で知らずの勤勞といはれる程用事の多い者です。此の主婦が屋外に働くといふ事は一家の非常時を意味します。

昨年は足下から鳥の立つ樣な態動の上、變つた國で變つた仕事をするのですから際に一家の非常時でありましたが、二年目の今日ではお互の心に落着きが出來てきました。又仕事の上の見透しがついて來たのであります。私の家庭ではママが出働しませんから長子を加へて四人で間引を致しました。

ビーツの間引はビーツが六葉になつた時が一番しよいのですが此の時は既に遲いのであります。池田君の言ふ通り三葉から始めなければいけません。二葉で十エーカー、四葉で十エーカー、六葉になつてから十エーカーを間引きました。若しも此の四十エーカーの畑が私自身のものでありましたら、もう一週間までびきを續けて四十エーカーを完了致します。

將來――戰後若しも此の地に留まつて自分でビーツ畑を經營するで致しましたら四人の間働員があれば四十エーカーのビーツを耕作し得る勝算を得ました。近所の百姓さんの話の受けつぎで實際の研究はとげて居りませんが、昨年ビーツ一トンの相場が七弗五十仙、一エーカー十トン平均にして四十エーカーで四百トン、三千弗の水上げになります。種蒔きから收穫に積込むまでの一切の費用は一エーカー五十弗、四十エーカーで二千弗の支出になりますが半分の千弗は吾等の得る手間賃であります。諸君はツルパンをはいて二千弗の純益が浮いで來る事を見られるでありませう。消費で甚だしく酸酸な蔬耕作よりはるかに好い事になります。

だが之は決して夢物語りでないと思ひます。私の主人は昨年四十エーカーと十五エーカーの二所にビーツを作り前者は十二トン平均後者は十五トン平均、合計七百餘トンの生產を得て居ります。本年の相場は一トン八弗五十仙ときいて居ります。戰後ビーツの相場の下る事は無論ですが同時に一切の物價や賃金が低下致します。餘儲けを主としてのビーツ作りは當になりませんが生活を主としたる場合、蔬耕作に優るものと思ひます。

六月一日から始めて二十六日に間引を終りました。一日十時間勞きで晴天十七日の勤勉であります。昨年も今年も私の所では砂糖會社から一週間内に賃金を拂つてくれました。此の場合ナオードで一ンが來て調に尺が入れます。勤の間引いた分は二十九と十ひの人一エーカーであります。一日平均一・八エーカーしてなります。私たちは上の成績を與へて居る方が昨年既にあります。今年は最高記錄を知らせる事は前の際についしまねば至りません。私のところでは「十人並」で恐らくはできるも到達し得るところであります。

ビーツを間引くのには土地の人は一尺の柄のついた小さなホーを用ひて居ります。私たちは昨年此の小さなホーを振つてやりましたが本年も初め三日はホーを持つてやりましたが、元來間引は「指先の仕事」で、指の手でホーを持つて居りますと五本の指先を使へません。不便でもあり、ホードのためをホーを捨てゝ十本の指を總動員してやる事に致しました。昨年は例うしても土地の人々に追付けなかつたが出來ませんでした。指先だけでやるやうになつたら、反對に彼等は私達に追付かなくなりました。日本人の指先の働きは「世界に指かない」ことを知りました。勉強をさへ怠けないで百姓は世界ないとしておりますが、これを知ビの器いものは居られない方がよい。マニトバ次は一至る所居りませんか安心して十指の活動を續けられます。

二葉から始めた私達が間引を濟ました時分から附近では一齊に間引を始めました。私達の間引を終る頃には私たちは四十エーカーの第一ホーイングを終る事になります。何も私が鼻を高くせんがために斯ういふ事を書くのではありません。多年ビート耕作に經驗の日本人諸君が一ぺいに二葉から間引を始められん事を望む次第です。

池田君の説明をきくと、二葉から間引を始めることは

第一、自分達の收入を確實にする

第二、早く間引いたビーツは葉が大きく發展して收穫を増す

第三、二葉から間引いたビーツは糖分が多い。

若しも第三の事が事實であつたとしましたら、マニトバ州の砂糖業者の上に一大革新を與へるもので池田君はまさに殊勲者のであります。

キャンプの建國日祝賀會

ピラミッドとプリンストン便り

（ピラミッド通信）當地道路キャンプの本年度後半期役員も新に選ばれて七月一日のドミニオンデーには大運動會を開催した。全員のリレーや砲丸投げ、徒歩、寶探し其の他數種の競技があつて最後に紅白二組に分れてのベースボール試合があり、みんな手に汗握つての賞品を戴いて散會した。夜には日白合同で茶話會を開き久方ぶりに西瓜を味ひ色々な歌や浪曲氏の手品、荒武氏のオハラ節の踊り等もあつて時の過ぐるのも知らない有樣で樂しんだ。潮田喜一、荒木章夫兩氏はオカナガン方面に、荒武、德永、井上、建部の諸氏はズルーリーット近くにあるロッヂに仕事に行つた。後期役員は次の通り

△委員長、森寅松△委員、春山正雄、木村新吉、澤瀬治、宮崎千代彦、上野梅吉、島田久一△通信書記、柏星正、山本俊三、宮崎千代喜

當方面の湖面は緑に映じてポプラの青葉に吹く風も涼しく、夏もこれで終る事であつたら今年は大した暑さでもなさそうだ。だが戰爭の程は未だ甞て居住の心持も路を通る度に、紅一點たる道路キャンプ生活にたへかねて東行する者又は自分の思ふ道へと他方面に進出する者も日増しに多くなりつゝある。明けても暮れても静かな山の緑一色を眺め流れる雲を見て居る者に對しては辛抱せよといふ方が無理であらう。しかし吾等は遂にも道路キャンプに來たのであつた。第一先發隊として忘れもせぬ去年の二月廿三日に出發人の有志諸君は何と言つて吾等を送り出したか、「行つてくれ、みんなの爲と思つて、決して頭が[illegible]はさせぬから……」と、そして吾等は喜んで立つたのである。[illegible]しく人の言葉は[illegible]ならぬものだ。月給の身遂の火の粉を拂へとそれで濟むと待つた樣に[illegible]言葉で吾々を送り出した人々は今は何處に向うして御用であら……吾等は何時迄るにッキトー山中に捨て置かれる[illegible]

（プリンストン第一キャンプ通信）道路キャンプにおけるドミニオンデー祝祝はそう／＼第二回目となつた。昨年は野球試合や野球ダースで素晴らしく夜はキャンプ一同の親睦茶話會を開催して食働を共にめた事であつたが本年は東部行き其他で人數も五十有餘名となり或意味に於て寂しさの感もあつてキャンプ委員は腕を付け野球試合を樂しく當日の慰安にあてた。プレヤーをエー、ビー組に分ち午前中の試合は廿二對十三でビー組が勝ち午後は十七對十六でエー組が勝利し、桜野重勳氏から大きく賞品が寄贈された。

△人事消息……向井知之君は六月十六日オンタリオ州南部へ、費八日には昨年十一月以來第二キャンプから第一キャンプへ來て電話線架設に從事してゐた高岡正男君がケベック州南部地方の羅越會社へ向け出發、一應タシメに行き友人高本正夫君と同行する筈であるが、同日は山上の他のキャンプから二名、其後一名が東行した。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗

編輯兼發行人 生山網人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤庄太
同 伊藤良一
工場主任 辻弘太郎

社説 當り前の賃金を拂へ

道路キャンプ就働者に對して

數週のオタワ議會に於て、ビーシー州朝鮮部ホープ——プリンストン間の道路建設キャンプの東端に居る勞働日本人は「餘り價値のある仕事はしてゐない」といふ苦情が述べられた。この苦情はビーシー州選出の代議士二名によつて表明されたのであるが、之に對してターナー・チャー議員（道路キャンプの監督者）も「移動者たちは政府から依頼されるだけの働きをしてゐるとは思へぬ」と批評した。恰度一ヶ年前、就働者等がキャンプに行つて働きはじめてから數ケ月後には、彼等は一生懸命に働いたもので當時プリンストン發行の「シミルカミーン・スター」紙は就働者の働きぶりを次の如く稱讚してゐたものである。

「道路建設は必要なる機械類が到着するまでといふものは總ての仕事は手でやつたものであるが、これら二つのキャンプに於ける日本人勞働者の能率的な點會な働きぶりは實際稱揚に値するものである。前一キャンプ周邊の道路工事は人々が少い道具をもつてしても仕事をなし得るといふ一つの教訓である。斧、腕は削り取られ、沼地は埋められ、岩石は破碎され百呎以上の長さに亘つて重いロックで地下排水溝を造つてゐるが之等はみな手をもつて仕遂げたのである。」

これをもつてみるに、若しも現在道路キャンプ就働者等が一齊で「價値のない」仕事しかしてゐないのであるならば、そこには理由がなければならぬ。夫はクートラ上賃銀相がオタワ議會に於て隅加した說明によつても明白である。間違な就働者等は一時間廿五仙の賃金しか拂はれて居らず其中から一日七十五仙の宿食費と一ケ月一弗の醫療費を差引かれてゐるのである。

之れらの人々は既に過去十八ケ月といふもの所謂正常なる社會生活から隔絶され、山間のさびしいキャンプにあつて、國家的にも戰時上からも直ぐに必要でもない仕事をさせられてゐるのである。彼等の賃金は、今日カナダの戰時下に勞働者の多くが低賃金に反對してストライキすることも躊躇しないであらうところの率の三分の一にしか當つてゐないのだ。

議會に於て持ち上つた問題に對する明瞭なる答へは、彼等の仕事に對して公正なる賃金を仕拂ふてやることである。さすれば、クリトゥーリ長が若膝である、移源當局が適正に彼等に對して像期してよいだけの働きをするであらう。實際、既くすることによつて道路建設工事は一時間三十五仙の賃金から宿食費を差引かれてゐる現狀で行くよりも遙に早く完成することが出來るであらう。

インテリアの隔離的學校

カナダ教育の完全さは望まれぬ

今週初めから四週間に亘る二世教師の夏季講習會が、ニューデンヴァーに於て開かれてゐるが、之れを通してインテリアタウンに於ける教育方策は一段の進歩を見せることになるであらう。

受持學校教師が完全なる訓練を經たものでないといふ點に多くの關心を寄せてゐるけれども、此の責任を負はされてゐる若い二世たちが素晴らしい仕事をなし遂げて來てゐる事は一般に認められてゐるところである。こんどの夏季講習會は、既に經驗を得てゐる人教師等に更に技術を授けて標準の高さにまで彼等を仕上げるものである。

しかし乍ら、それによつてインテリアタウンに於ける學校組織が全的に滿足すべきものとなるといふのではない。それどころかまだまだ多くの足らないものがある。最も明白なことは正當なるハイスクールの施設が缺けてゐることである。今年の日系ハイスクール卒業生の數が減少した理由の一つは此の故からである。例へばビーシー州に於ける昨年と本年のマトリキュレーションの結果は六十名から十二名に激減してゐる。これまでは此の數は例年の如く増加一方をたどり日本人社會內の教育標準は繼續的に向上を示してゐたものであるのだ。

而して更に重大なる問題は、インテリアタウンに於ける日系學童の學校が人種的に隔離されてゐるといふ事實であるだらう。在來の同化のために働きかけてゐた最も強力にして効果的なるものはパブリック・スクールに於ける教育であつたのだが、そこではカナダ生れの日系兒童も、他の兒童も、勉學に遊戯に肩を組み手をとり合つてゐたのである。彼等が他のカナダ人兒童と接觸する事によつて彼等から學び、而して教室內や運動場に於てカナダの學校の理想や考へを無意識の中に呑み込みつゝカナダ人となり、簡單ではあるが根本義なる個人の自由や平等や責任等を知るに至るのは此パブリックスクールに於てであつたのだ。

我が二世教師等が見事にカナダの教育を授けやうとして最善を盡しつゝあるのは事實であるしかし乍ら人種的に隔離されたる環境の下に組織されてゐる學校に於てカナダの教育を完全に且つ最も意義あるうちに遂行することは不可能であるのだ。

悔ひなきつかれ

アルバータ 竹安生

盛上がるフラフさの進路たづね
青なく今日の疲れきかなう
踏れて野花あたりに飛び散りて
過ぎ行く人に惜しまるゝかな

レイモンド 美好

アルバタのビートの間引めとし
子の指先き綻れて血潮にじむも
詩よりも鋭くて見れば小さき子等
生育たなれさき吮もたきあり
終日を經し間引き仕事も今日終へ
て小さきタラヒの行水もうれし
ダンシングフロアは一千
なり、に戀しき友を眠らうし
友なき影は淋しかりけり
假な夕なかなかある妖色見らぬと
實の發を我れ忘れさまむ
青葉をば伸ばる鋭風みにうけて唯
の手入れもたのしかりけり
心施よき用づら捗る畑うけて事
にねころびおるたわむる

宣傳…裏と表

ドイツ軍が潮の如くパリーに進軍した後の事パリー市民先のため一日ドイツ軍樂隊の演奏をパリー公園で擧行した。かくなる音樂に出なす趣氣が憤怒として降へ程に、突如諸樂は止んでさてかの佛語のアナウンスがなされた。

「パリー紳士淑女諸君、皆さんの中に出來ることは一寸手をあげて下さい」

大部分の聽衆の手が一齊に上つた匠を逃さず新聞社のキャメラに收めた。翌朝のナチス新聞と全世界への宣傳紙には次の記事が颯然タップを切つた。

「巴里全パリー市民はドイツ軍を歡迎してナチスの敬禮をしてくれた」

「いつその事にオタワまで」

ヴァーノン 淺川滿一郎

家族で戰爭中一年に十一回、轉宿でも同樣一年に七回の下宿がへをして大いに新鮮の氣分を味ひ樂家に來はれたものだが、困つたのは全主義を引受けてゐた見竟らしい。僕の結婚式の直後花嫁に「此の男すこぶる氣が變り易い」なたと言はれてヒヤ汗をかいたものであつたが、此の度の移動、クロスバッグにトランクに日本コオリなどの荷物の手が入り、おまけに妻や子供連れの賑やかな旅であつたが戰鮮や冷汗どころの騷ぎではなく全く身も心も疲れ果てゝ了つた。

三度目に移動して來たのはヴァーノンより隣離れた片田舍だ。お姉妹樣に待しかへられたのはよいが、何んせ此の館にかけてはすふの素人だ。これが出來るか、われが出來るかの御質問に對してもノーとは答へられない。元氣な答へでなくともイエスだ。此所でも冷汗だが、食はねばならぬ、仕方がない。習ふより馴れろだ。今日此頃は一人前だが、テートラーさん大工さんガーデナーさん鮭取りさんなど、これまた迷成百姓の兒弟子が十五名ほど居る。おまり威張れない、謙讓の美德を發揮せねはならない。

今日は勘定日だ。首だけな手の裏にやつーして御給金を頂戴した。生れて初めての筋肉勞働で稼いだ汗の結晶金だ。妻が感激するのも無理がない。しかし最低給の最低給金だ。誰でも貰へる給料だ。全く威張れたものでないが女の給金よりか少しはよい。諦めるより仕方がない。サンデーは休暇はせぬし雨が五日も降れば怒ち案所にこたへて來る。これでは親子の乾干だ。子供を乾干しにしては御先祖樣へ申し譯がない——といふわけで妻と相談の結果、仕事のある場合は妻を召集して夫婦共稼ぎだ。これでやつと衣食に充ちなくとも食べる事だけには不足はない。全く有難い世の中だと僕りで感謝した次第である。

働くばかりが能でない。たまにアイスクリームの一つも食べたくなる。二哩ほど懐中に！のぼせて町へ出かけたのはよいが、街角でタバコをくゆらしてゐたらルンペンに間違へられた。「お前仕事がほしければサンの所へ來い」と言ふ。いくら與れるかと聞へば一時間四十仙、一年中仕事をやる。なる程僕の今の給料よりはよい賃金だ。これなら妻に苦い思ひをさして働いて貰はなくとも僕だけで充分だ。よろしく御願ひします、とぺこぺこ頭をさげたが、待て、給料は少し惡くとも僕には立派な御主人がござる。こゝが我慢の仕所だ。義理を缺いては男子が廢る。國民にも劣るわけだ。下手に力を入れて涙ながらに御同情を謝してそこそこ歸つて妻に話せば「私は苦勞してもよい、義理を缺いてはいけない」と言ふ。成る程だ。

想ひ出すのは昨年九月の事だ。四十人程の世話人兼小使といふ使命をおびて一ヶ月程の豫定で百姓ヘルプの出稼ぎを志したが、思つた通り苦情が出て來た。「カナダの農業を助ける大馬鹿者」といふ。「まアノー」といふので出かけて來たが、人の話では其の御仕事も暗合も大きな資本を出して百姓をなさつてゐると聞く。自は全く調法なものだ。何ういふても言へる。しかし叱られた僕も擴張した御仕事もせずともちとも惡いのではない。今がお互非常時だ。意志への義理も義理だが、お互に奉仕をしては義理合が惡い。議論々理詰めの爭ひなら戰後でもよからう。今は時が惡すぎる。

今日此頃は各方面から仕事口を求めて當方面に移動して來る人が多い。よいと思ふ方面へ進出して行く事は誠によい事だ。僕にしてもだが、仕事がなくなれば移住第だ。お陰になくならなくとも、こちらから進んで仕事口を求めて他の方面に進出せねばならぬもの、オンタリオに居る義弟より何方面の情報を書き送つて來た。中々よさそうだ。ニューイーデンこもイースト方面の比較的良好な事も承知した。「嫁府」のビートにも默氣がさした。いつそのことオタワまで進出すれば政府されても張り合がある。行く所まで行けばそれで落ち着くのだ。天下の晦所オタワなら相手に不足がない。

ロッキーの東に行かなければ子女に良い教育を與へる事は出來ない

BC州政府の反對がインテリア學校の不完全の一因

（カズロー發）先週土曜日にカズローの日本人委員會とオタワ政府勞働省のマクナマラ次官代表バーメット氏、平原州のコミッション監督ハンター氏、北部オンタリオ州コミッション監督パイパー氏との間に[illegible]會議が開かれ日本人側から當地に於ける學校問題に關して隔意なき意見が發表された。「ブレーリーの二世は普通の學校に行けるのにインテリアタウンに於ける日系學童は何故に特別學校に行つて正式な教師としての訓練を經てゐないものから習はねばならぬか」といふ質問に對してバーメット氏は「之は主としてビーシー州における正式な教師の不足してゐることゝビーシー州政府の反對に起因するものである」と説明し、「教育は立法上では州の問題であるが州政府が日系學童の教育について援助することを拒否してゐるので聯邦政府は已むを得ず援助してゐるのである。ヴィクトリア政府は移動日本人學童を地方のハイスクールに入れるために地方の學務當局に援助を與へる事を拒絶してゐるが領政府は之に關して考慮を拂つてゐるので多分來年から何とかなるであらう」と語つた。又リトル一氏は、インテリアタウンを建設した最初の目的は生産的な仕事に就くために所定住できぬ身体虚弱者のみを入れるといふにあつたことを強調して、學校問題に關してもこの點を考慮に入れなければならぬのだと言ひ「平原州における學校の状態が頗るよいことは彼等が戰後も留まらうと考へるに至る主要原因であるのだ」と説明した。

而してバーメット氏は政府としては何も人々をインテリアタウンから無理やりに出さうとするつもりはないが、しかし若しも父母たちが眞に子供らに對して出來るだけ良い教育を與へようと思ふなら彼等はロッキーの東に於てでなければ得られない。教師は少い上に、州政府文部省が斯くも反對を示してゐるビーシー州では夫れは得られない

と言ひ、若しも更に多數の人々が新しいホーム（移住）するなら或は殘つてゐる者の爲めに學校施設を改善してやる事が出來るかも知れぬと思ふ旨を語つた。

カムループス地方一部を防禦地帶に

（カムループス發）カムループス地方の一部が「防禦地帶」となつて日系人は直に同地域から立ちのくことを要求されたが右地帶にはカムループス市それ自体は含まれないので該當者は少數だらうと見られる。

經驗ある者は木材産業へ

北方の道路キャンプから廻す計畫

木材就働者のオヴアタイム給決定

（プリンスジョージ發）オタワ政府のミッチエル勞働相は先日のオタワ議會に於てビーシー州沿岸から移動した日本人總ではこの夏には生産的な仕事に就くだらうと發表してゐたがセキュリティーコミションではビーシー州北部のロギングキャンプに三百五十餘名の日本人を雇傭する方法をとる事になる樣子である。之等の日本人は、現在プルートリヴアー方面の道路キャンプで働いてゐる者でプリンスジオージからヤクブライドにかけての地方のミルやロギングキャンプに就働させようと云ふのであるが、多くはミルやロギングに經驗があるので白人同等な賃金を支拂はれる筈で三百五十名のうち木材産業に就働せぬ者は平原州の收穫仕事に向けることになるだらうと云ふ。右に關してはセレクチヴサーヴィス當局と生産業者協會當路とコミションのデプリセー氏とが會談して最後の取極めを行つたのである。

（ヴィクトリア發）ビーシー州内の木材産業就働者全体に對するオヴアータイム賃金率が州政府當局から發令された。一日八時間乃至一週四十八時間以上働く場合は一時間半分の賃金を支拂はれるのであり、シングルウイーヴアー等のピースウオークの場合は除外される。伐木勞働者の最低賃金率はロツガーが一時間卅七仙半、クツター系は一日二弗七十五仙、シングルボルターは一コード一弗三十仙と決定された。

（オタワ發）グリーラー勞働相はオタワ議會に於てビーシー州内の道路建設工事に就働してゐる日本人は豫期された程の仕事はしてゐないと思ふ旨述べた。議會は日本人雇傭のための費用二百二十萬弗を可決したのであるが、スターリング、リード兩代議士はホーププリンストン間道路工事東端の日本人らは餘り價値のある仕事はしてゐないと苦情を述べた。尚、グリーラー氏はプリンストン—ホープ間の道路キャンプ就働の日本人は三百人以内で普通の賃金は一時間二十五仙、アックスマン、ドリラー其他は三十仙で一日の宿食費七十五仙と月一弗の醫療費を差引かれてゐる事を發表した。

勞働會議に日本人

晩香坡新西院及地方勞働會議七月の第三例會にはロングショアメン組合から「戰後日本人がビーシー州に再定住する事に強硬に反對する」といふ決議文が提出されたが會議は之に取合はず、手紙は其のまゝファイルされた。尚、役員改選では會議長にショーラー氏が再選され幹事には市電從業員組合のダーヴイン氏（會議内その急進派）が選定された。

射擊場增設

レイモンドの近くに

（レスブリッヂ發）オタワ政府の[illegible]公報はレスブリッヂ●ヘラルド紙に廣告を出してレスブリッヂ飛行學校用として更に二ヶ所の射撃場を設けた事を公報に廣告してゐる。一ヶ所はマグラスの町から約三哩北であり他はレイモンドの町から三哩半の地方で、何れも日曜日をも含んで晝夜使ふものであり、出入を禁止されてゐる。

（レスブリッヂ發）[illegible]ン地區の農家では、ドイツ人捕虜を農場に使ふ案が立てられた結果人力不足を補ひ得る事と見られてゐる。既に五百餘名の捕虜は農家から[illegible]にかけてビートの間引やホーイング仕事に貢獻したのである。

「不忠誠」分子隔離センター

加州ツーリーレーキ轉住所に決定

米國内十ヶ所の轉住所にゐる日系人のうち『不忠誠』分子を『忠誠』分子から隔離して、九月一日頃から一ヶ所に集める事になる事は既報の如く右の隔離センターは加州のツーリー●レーキ轉住所が當てられる事になつた。此の結果ツーリー●レーキ轉住所居住者にしてアメリカに[illegible]等せる者と決定された者は他のセンターに移轉され、他のセンターに於ける居住者にして「不忠誠」なりと認められた分子はツーリー●レーキ收容所に移されるのである。而して隔離センターに收容される市民に對する待遇は[illegible]で與ふる所はないが只移轉への[illegible]の待遇を受けることになるらしい。隔離センターは何もインターンメント・キャンプとは異なり、居住者は捕虜として取扱はれるのではなく、戰時轉住局の管轄の[illegible]ものでなくて依然として「立退人」として扱はれるのであり以下の所では普通一般の立退人と其の待遇が異つた意味に於て區別されるものであるといふ[illegible]される理由であるが、ツーリー●レーキ轉住所が隔離センターに指定されたかについてはまだ明確なる説明が與へられてゐないが、同轉住所では會議したり、又は「米國忠誠」に關し質問中に「否」と答へた者が多かつた爲ツーリー●レーキ轉住所に決斷に達したものと見られてゐる。

競賣入札は遲々たる有樣

裁判が進められてゐる爲其の他で

請願書はカストヂアンの財産處分差止めを要求

（晩香坡發）移動者所有の財産賤賣に關する入札は今日までのところ非常に遲々たるものだと報告されてゐるが其の理由は次の如くだと云はれる。

（一）晩市に於ける日本人所有財産の場所が比較的に良くないところにあること、

（二）賣却が現金で行はれなければならぬこと、

（三）賣却處分が法律上有効か否かの問題が論議されてゐる事

（オスロー發）移動日本人の財産を賣却處分に附する權利がカストヂアンにあるや否やをカナダのエクスチエカート法廷で提訴する第一歩として財産擁護協會の顧問辯護士マクレナン氏は七月十九日附を以てオタワ政府の内務大臣宛に政府相手の右の提訴を認可して貰ふべくペチションを提出したが、右のコートはいつもの樣に九月に晩市で開廷されるらしいので來たこの運動に參加する事と遲延してゐる財産所有者や其他この問題に關心を有する人々は運動資金を送り込んで貰ひたいと擁護會の信大幹事は訴へてゐる。而して右のペチションは（カナダ生れ）若林忠男、（歸化人）中島榮吉、（日本國籍者）田中武三郎三氏の名儀で三通りのものを出したのであるが政府に對しては四週間以内に擁護の手續きをとるやうに要請してあり、それが整つたら所有者を代表してマクアルピン、マクレナン兩辯護士がコートに出て辯論することになるのである。政府へのペチションは「カストヂアンには財産を處分する權能はないので夫れを差止めて貰ひたい」と要求してゐるのであるが問題化して貰ひたいと主張する要點は次の如くである

（一）所有者の意志や希望に反して財産を處分する權能はカストヂアンにはない

（二）閣令第一六六五、二四八三、四六九號（移動者の財産賣却の命令）は無効にして非立憲的であり、且つカナダ議會所至は閣令戰時對處法の權能に照らして越權である

（三）右の閣令は所有者の承諾なしにカストヂアンに財産處分の權利を與へるものではない

（四）大晩香坡地方が防禦地帶でなくなつた時乃至は日加間の戰爭が終結し若くは日加兩國が再び平和條約を結ぶに至る時移動日本人の財産を返すといふ條件でカストヂアンは其トラスチー（管理人）の役をつとめてゐるものである。

（五）カストヂアンとしても前記のトラスチーとしての責任を果たさせる義務を有すること

（六）カストヂアンが財産賣却處分しようとするのに對しての「インヂャンクション」（差止め命令）

（七）右に擧げた以外の法定で適當と認める不法事項の匡正

（八）此のペチションに對する費用の政府側負擔。

ファニチュアなども競賣處分する模様

カストヂアンの倉庫に置いてある物を最初に

（晩香坡發）晩市内方々のカストヂアンの倉庫に置いてある移動日本人所有のファニチュア其他の家財道具競賣が近く行はれる旨信ずべき筋より報告されてゐる。今なら好い値で賣れるといふのが理由らしく[illegible]所有者の「カウ[illegible]ト」は入札を入れるのである。而して宿は接待教會學校の如くカストヂアンが倉庫に使つて大量の品物を入れてある所から着手されることと報ぜられてゐる。